

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8 JAY J. RALSTON,  
9 Plaintiff,  
10 v.  
11 MORTGAGE INVESTORS GROUP, INC.,  
12 et al.,  
13 Defendants.  
14  
15  
16  
17

18 Case No. 08-CV-00536-JF (LHK)

19 **ORDER DENYING MOTIONS TO SEAL**

20 Re: Dkt. Nos. 441, 451

21 Before the Court are two administrative motions to seal, one filed by Browne George Ross  
22 LLP, ECF No. 441, and one filed by Berns Weiss LLP and Andrus Anderson LLP, ECF No. 451.

23 “Historically, courts have recognized a ‘general right to inspect and copy public records  
24 and documents, including judicial records and documents.’” *Kamakana v. City & Cnty. of  
Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1178 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Nixon v. Warner Commc’ns, Inc.*, 435  
U.S. 589, 597 & n.7 (1978)). Accordingly, when considering a sealing request, “a strong  
presumption in favor of access is the starting point.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted).

25 Parties seeking to seal judicial records relating to dispositive motions bear the burden of  
26 overcoming the presumption with “compelling reasons supported by specific factual findings” that

1 outweigh the general history of access and the public policies favoring disclosure. *Kamakana*, 447  
2 F.3d at 1178-79. Compelling reasons justifying the sealing of court records generally exist “when  
3 such ‘court files might have become a vehicle for improper purposes,’ such as the use of records to  
4 gratify private spite, promote public scandal, circulate libelous statements, or release trade  
5 secrets.” *Id.* at 1179 (quoting *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598).

6 In contrast, records attached to nondispositive motions are not subject to the strong  
7 presumption of access. See *Kamakana*, 447 F.3d at 1179. Because the documents attached to  
8 nondispositive motions “are often unrelated, or only tangentially related, to the underlying cause  
9 of action,” parties moving to seal must meet the lower “good cause” standard of Rule 26(c) of the  
10 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. *Id.* at 1179-80 (internal quotation marks omitted). The “good  
11 cause” standard requires a “particularized showing” that “specific prejudice or harm will result” if  
12 the information is disclosed. *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen. Motors Corp.*, 307 F.3d 1206,  
13 1210-11 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal quotation marks omitted); see Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c). “Broad  
14 allegations of harm, unsubstantiated by specific examples or articulated reasoning” will not  
15 suffice. *Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992). Where, as here,  
16 a party seeks to seal documents relating to a motion for attorneys’ fees, courts treat such motions  
17 as non-dispositive. See *Digital Reg of Texas, LLC v. Adobe Sys., Inc.*, No. C 12-1971 CW, 2015  
18 WL 604055, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 11, 2015).

19 Furthermore, pursuant to Rule 26(c), a trial court has broad discretion to permit sealing of  
20 court documents for, *inter alia*, the protection of “a trade secret or other confidential research,  
21 development, or commercial information.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c)(1)(G). The Ninth Circuit has  
22 adopted the definition of “trade secrets” set forth in the Restatement of Torts, holding that “[a]  
23 trade secret may consist of any formula, pattern, device or compilation of information which is  
24 used in one’s business, and which gives him an opportunity to obtain an advantage over  
25 competitors who do not know or use it.” *Clark v. Bunker*, 453 F.2d 1006, 1009 (9th Cir. 1972)  
26 (quoting Restatement (First) of Torts § 757 cmt. b). “Generally [a trade secret] relates to the  
27 production of goods. . . . It may, however, relate to the sale of goods or to other operations in the

1 business. . . .” *Id.* (ellipses in original). In addition, the U.S. Supreme Court has recognized that  
 2 sealing may be justified to prevent judicial documents from being used “as sources of business  
 3 information that might harm a litigant’s competitive standing.” *Nixon*, 435 U.S. at 598.

4 In addition, parties moving to seal documents must comply with the procedures established  
 5 by Civil Local Rule 79-5. Pursuant to that rule, a sealing order is appropriate only upon a request  
 6 that establishes the document is “sealable,” or “privileged or protectable as a trade secret or  
 7 otherwise entitled to protection under the law.” Civ. L. R. 79-5(b). “The request must be narrowly  
 8 tailored to seek sealing only of sealable material, and must conform with Civil L.R. 79-5(d).” *Id.*  
 9 Civil Local Rule 79-5(d), moreover, requires the submitting party to attach a “proposed order that  
 10 is narrowly tailored to seal only the sealable material” and that “lists in table format each  
 11 document or portion thereof that is sought to be sealed,” as well as an “unredacted version of the  
 12 document” that “indicate[s], by highlighting or other clear method, the portions of the document  
 13 that have been omitted from the redacted version.” *Id.*

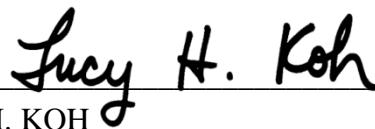
14 With these standards in mind, the Court rules on the instant motions to seal as follows:

<b><u>Motion to Seal</u></b>	<b><u>ECF No.</u></b>	<b><u>Document to be Sealed</u></b>	<b><u>Ruling</u></b>
441	441-4	Opposition of Browne George Ross LLP to Motion to Finalize Attorneys’ Fees and Costs (“Opposition”)	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.
441	442-2	Declaration of Michael A. Bowse in Support of Opposition (“Bowse Decl.”)	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.
441	442-3	Exhibits 1-16 to Bowse Decl.	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.
441	442-4	Exhibits 17-30 to Bowse Decl.	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.
441	443-2	Declaration of Eric M. George in Support of Opposition (“George Decl.”)	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.
441	443-3	Exhibits 1-6 to George Decl.	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.
441	444-1	Exhibit 7 to George Decl. (Part 1)	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.

	<u>Motion to Seal</u>	<u>ECF No.</u>	<u>Document to be Sealed</u>	<u>Ruling</u>
1	441	444-2	Exhibit 7 to George Decl. (Part 2)	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.
2	441	444-3	Exhibit 7 to George Decl. (Part 3)	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.
3	441	444-4	Exhibit 7 to George Decl. (Part 4)	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.
4	441	444-5	Exhibit 7 to George Decl. (Part 5)	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.
5	451	451-5	Exhibit F to Reply Declaration of Jeffrey K. Berns in Support of Lead Class Counsel's Reply to Opposition	DENIED WITH PREJUDICE because the material sought to be sealed is not sealable.
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				

**IT IS SO ORDERED.**

Dated: August 25, 2015

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
LUCY H. KOH  
United States District Judge